FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... DECEMBER 5, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Private companies in Japan have submitted to the Government plans for over 2,000 miles of new railroads.

A geological survey of Egypt has been authorized by the Khedive. It will last three years, work beginning next spring under the direction of English engineers, and will cost $35,000.

There were 288 business failures reported throughout the United States last week, a noticeable falling off from the total one week before, 323 and even when compared with the total one year ago, 307.

By a recent Ministerial order in Russia those Jews living in the interior who have been members of a first-class guild for five years are permitted to retain a permanent domicile in the places of their present habitation, and this privilege will descend to their children.

Because of the long drought many of the little lakes in Michigan have almost dried up and lately the farmers have been making money by driving wagons into the shallow waters and literally shoveling the fish out of the lake into the carts and selling them in the neighboring towns.

The first item in the railway programme for the development of Burmah is the extension of the Valley Railway from Mogoang to Myitsyina. An official note published in India announces that the work will proceed at once to the extent that funds are available. The length of the extension is only thirty-seven miles.

Since the Anaconda mine, in Montana, was opened in 1878 it has yielded $72,000,000 worth of gold. It was originally bought for $30,000. A few weeks ago a quarter interest was sold in London for $7,500,000. The mine is now valued at $37,000,000. When Marcus Daly, one of the principal owners, began work on it with a hand windlass he thought he had a silver mine.

The annual report of Brigadier General D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, urges that unserviceable and obsolete arms now in the possession of the State militia be withdrawn and an allowance made for their estimated value, and new and serviceable arms substituted therefor. He recommends that the National Guard should be uniformly and immediately armed with the calibre '45 Springfield rifle.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1895: Galveston, 486,082 bales; New Orlerns, 793,424; Mobile, 101,611; Savannah, 399,015; Charleston, 163,818; Wilmington, 104,895; Norfolk, 121,965; Baltimore, 13,726; New York, 32,803; Boston, 36,507, Newport News, 4,822, Philadelphia, 17,648; West Point, 82,666; Brunswick, 27,174; Port Roval, 22,959; Texas City, 14,017; Pensacola, 3,200. Total, 2,427,032.

A jasper vase presented by the Cxar of Russia to the city of Paris has arrived at Havre. It is made of the most perfect block of jasper ever known, is eight feet high, with the Russian arms on one side and those of the city of Paris on the other; the handles are female heads, one with the Russian national headdress, representing St. Petersburg, the other with a Phrygian cap, the French republic; on the base are carved the words, "Cronstadt, Toulon, Paris."

General Manager's Kenly's report of the operations of the Atlantic Coast Line for the year ending June 30th, 1895, shows gross receipts $1,625,076 43; net receipts $653,522.59. Taxes amounted to $42,259.31: For passenger and freight equipment $27,000 was expended. A handsome brick passenger station was erected at Fayetteville at a cost of $5,960.25. The iron bridge over Neuse river near Goldsboro, was erected at a cost of $16,968.30. Frame buildings were erected at Lucame, Tillery, Williamston, Warsaw, Weldon, Hobgood, at a total cost of $5,469.10. A frame warehouse at Rocky Mount was built to accommodate large and increasing tobacco shipments and cost $1,998.59.

An extraordinary railway accident occurred at the Gare Montparnasse, Paris, at 4 P. M. on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 22. The train from Granville entered the station at a speed of 30 to 35 miles an hour and was not able to stop. The station has two stories, the train house being in the upper story. The engine and tender crashed through the wall at the end of the station and fell to the street (Place de Rennes) below, a distance of 30 feet. Thanks to the Westinghouse brakes, which were applied by the conductor, all of the railway carriages were saved from being precipitated into the street. The one hundred and twenty-three passengers were considerably shaken up, but were not otherwise injured. The engineer and fireman were thrown from the engine and were not seriously injured. The only fatality was the case of a newsman, who was killed by a piece of stone from the wall. The engine narrowly escaped a horse car and three loaded omnibuses. Crowds lingered in front of the station for hours.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The volume of general trade shows a falling off compared with the preceding week, largely owing to the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday, but in part to the continued effect of mild weather East and South, storms in the Central West, and the usual disinclination of buyers to add to stocks during the closing month of the year. General trade remains unchanged at the South, with mercantile collections in some instances improving, the tendency of cotton to move slowly and the movement of merchandise smaller than in October. Texas merchants report a fair movement of notions and fancy goods. Stock speculation at New York is waiting for the meeting of Congress and for the beginning of the agitation over the currency, which is considered probable at this session. Bank clearings throughout the United States amounted to $870,000,000 and reflect rather more than the customary falling off incidental to Thanksgiving week. The decrease as compared with the preceding week amounted to 23 per cent

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Henry Doehrman was arrested in Fort Wayne and held for observation. He has several times within the last few days threatened to kill himself. Doehrman came from Germany three years ago, bringing $5,000 in cash. Since then he has traveled extensively in North and South America, and he has no money left. The vessel upon which he was returning from South America a few months ago was wrecked. Doehrman and six others were the only survivors. They are said to have floated about with nothing to eat for fourteen days. One man ended his agony by drowning himself. It is said that the others cast lots to see who should be killed for food. An Italian is said to have lost and cut his throat. His body is said to have been eaten by the famished men. A passing vessel picked them up, and three days later took them to New Orleans. ——The records show that in eighteen months forty-two persons have been killed and 336 injured by the trolley cars in Chicago. Prof. Barrett, chief electrician of the Fire Department, has begun a movement looking to the enforcement of a law compelling traction companies to use a conduit system. ——A Denver Dispatch says: There is no longer any doubt that the man travelling through Southern Colorado on a white horse is Schlatter, the missing healer. He has been recognized by numerous persons who saw him while in Denver, and there is no longer any question as to his identity. The white horse was bought from Kuykendall's stables in Denver the day before the flitting ——A despatch from Havana to the Correspondencia says the insurgents have captured the fort at Guinez Miranda, which was defended by forty Spanish soldiers. ——President Cleveland has presented a binocular glass to Capt. Edward Gillings, commander of the British steamer Banmoor, for saving the crew of the American schooner Ellwood Harlow in February last; also gold medals to the officers of the British steamer Mohawk for saving in March last the crew of the American vessel Alton S. Marshall. —— By a steam pipe explosion in the cellar of Hammerstein's new Olympia theatre, at Broadway and Forty-fifth streets, New York, one man lost his life another will die, while eight others were very badly scalded. ——The congregation of cardinals has issued a new decree couched in strong terms against secret societies in the United States. ——Two men were asphyxiated by gas at a hotel in Baltimore. They blew it out. ——Griffin Johnson, son of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson is dead," as the result of a fall. ——Alexander Dumas the famous author is dead. ——President Crespo, of Venezuela, after making diligent inquiry of the Governors of the States, finds he can raise an army of 100,000 men to drive the British out of the disputed territory; many old soldiers in this country express desire to join his army. ——The damage by the storm to oil well property in Ohio and Indiana is estimated at $500,000 to $1,000,000. ——The Porte decides to let the foreign powers send additional warships into the Bosphorus. —— It is announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that Madagascar has become a French possession. ——Four prisoners dug through the south wall in the Columbus, Kansas county jail, with a piece of iron wrenched from a bunk in one of the cells, and escaped. Will Parvin, a boy sentenced to the reform school, returned but would give no information as to the whereabouts of the others. The fugitives are Sam Barton, C. J. Allen, and George Walker, Indian Territory horse thieves. ——The Brazilian cruiser Uranus has been wrecked and her commander and five others drowned. No details of the wreck have been received. ——The American missionaries' school of science at Marash, Armenia, was burned on the 19th ult; the missionaries are safe. ——The American missionaries at Harpool are prisoners in their own houses; it is not safe for Christians to be seen in the streets. ——Armenian survivors of massacres at several places are offered the choice of embracing Islamism or being massacred. ——The Porte says it will not be responsible for the consequences if the foreign powers make a naval demonstration against Constantinople. ——Two men held up a train in Texas, but got nothing, as the express messenger could not open the through safe. ——The Sultan after granting permission for other gunboats to enter the Bosphorus becomes alarmed and sends for his advisers; he has yet granted no permit to enter the Dardanelles to the British gunboat Dryad, which has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople. ——Augusta, Ga., is getting up a move for a cotton exposition at Chicago, with the view of making the latter city the distributing point for the cotton manufacturers of the South. ——John Williams and David Rose, wealthy stock traders of Wolfe county, Ky., fought a savage duel to the death at Hazel Green. Williams was killed and Rose died later. They had a dispute over business. ——At Anderson, S. C., Chas. Saxton, a negro, was killed by Joe E. Burgess, white. From the evidence at the coroner's inquest it was shown that the negro was incensed over his discharge and attacked the white man with a hoe. The white man seized a gun and killed the negro during the fight. A verdict of self-defence was rendered.—— The will of the late Alexandre Dumas prohibits the publication or the performance of any posthumous works or plays which may be found in his manuscript. ——Sentences were pronounced in London on Jabez Balfour, George Edward Brock and Norrell Theobald, convicted of fraud in connection with the Lands Allottment Company and the House and Land Investment Trust companies of the Liberator group. Balfour was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude, seven years on each count. Brock and Theobald were sentenced to nine and four months respectively. ——Brutal parents in the town of Noanlico, New Mexico, it is reported, recently suspended two girls by their arms, then built a fire under them and roasted them to death. ——Secretary Carlisle has prepared his annual communication to Congress transmitting estimates of appropriations that will be required for running the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The total amount asked for is $418,091,673.17, about eight millions more than was required by him last year. ——A report was current last Saturday that a British warship passed through the Dardanelles, and that while making the inward passage she was fired upon by the big Turkish forts. ——Dr. Parkhurst says that the police Captains are now doing all in their power to aid his society. Where formerly their greatest obstacle was the police, now the police are their chief aid.

Little Republics.

R. W. McAlpin, in Atlanta Constitution.]

Ever American boy or girl who can read and write knows that a republic is a country governed by representatives chosen by the people; but how many boys and girls—even of larger growth—can name all the republics of the world?

At school they are taught that France Switzerland, the United States, and some South and Central American states are the only countres in which there is representative government.

THE SMALLEST IN THE WORLD.

About a dozen miles to the northeast of Sardinia is the smallest of all the little republics—that is, the smallest in point of population. Tavolara is an island about five miles long and of an average width of a little more than half a mile. There are fifty-five men, women and children in the little republic; yet they elect a president every six years, and a council of six members, all serving without pay.

The women of Tavolara go to the polls and vote with the men; and ever since it became a republic in 1886, all public business has been transacted without turmoil, and the two elections thus far held have been as peaceable functions as so many tea parties.

When the Island of Tayolara was granted to the Bartoleoni family by King Charles Albert of Sardinia, 1836, he little expected than that in half a century the inhabitants would throw off the york of monarchy and take to themselves the right to be governed by themselves. From 1836 to 1882 they were ruled by a king; but King Paul I breathed his last while writing his will. He had requested that none of his kin should succeed to the throne, and as no one of his relatives claimed the honor, the people four years later drew up a constitution and Tavolara has been a very sucessful little republic ever since. In 1887 its independence was recognized by Italy, and no doubt other powers would have recognized it also if they had known of its existence. It has no army, no navy; and its inhabitants live by fishing and raising fruits and vegetables.

The schoolbocks don't tell us anything about the republic of Goust, which is an oversight, for Goust is, as to area, the smallest of all the little republics. It is not more than one third as large as Tavolara, although it boasted last year a population of 130 souls.

It is an older republic than the United States having existed since 1648, and enjoys the distinction of being recognized by both Spain and France. Goust, with an area of about a mile, is on the flat top of a mountain in the Lower Pyrenees, has a president selected by its council of twelve, who are chosen every five years by the people. The president is also tax collector and judge. If his decisions are displeasing to the people they appeal to the bishop of Laruns, a Spanish parish down the mountain side, and what the bishop says is law. Goust has no church or clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in churches beyond the limits of their country; and when a death occurs among them the body is slid down to a cemetery in the Ossan valley below, where all baptisms and marriages are performed.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS

The republic of Franceville is an island east of Australia and north of New Caledonia. Its area is about eighty-five miles, and its population 550, of whom forty are whites. The island was once a colony of France, but in 1879 it was declared independent, and the inhabitants at once adopted a republican constitution. The government is in the hands of a president and a council of eight elected by the people, black and white, men and women. The president last elected is R. D. Polk, a native of Tennessee, and a relative of James K. Polk, one of the presidents of our own republic.

There is a perfectly organized republic in the western part of North Carolina; but, although it is practically independent of both state and national government it has never been recognized by foreign powers although its independence is, in a certain way, acknowledged by our government at Washington. It is the home of about 1,000 of the eastern branch of the Cherokee Indians, and is known as the Qualla Reserve, a tract comprising 50,000 acres—about 80 square miles—of the richest valley lying along the Ocona Lufta and Soco creeks.

The president of the little republic is elected every four years. He receives a salary of $500 a year, and when at Washington on the republic's business $4 a day extra. He is called chief, and none but a Cherokee of more than thirty-five years of age is eligible to the chieftainship. When the chief is absent his duties are performed by an assistant chief, a member of the national council, who receives a salary of $250 a year. The chief's cabinet is made up of three secretaries or advisers, and the council or congress comprises two delegates from every 100 members of the tribe. All Cherokee males of sixteen years or over, and all white men who have Indian wives, have the right to vote. Although the chief possesses the veto power, he cannot act in any matter of public policy without the consent of the conncil.

No one can hold office who denies the existence of a God or of heaven and hell; nor is any one eligible who has at any time been guilty of defrauding the tribe. The constitution provides for the maintenance of a public school in which both Cherokee and English languages are taught, as are also certain mechanical arts. The Indian citizens of the Qualla Reserve are far in advance of the "poor whites" who live in the surrounding country. They are all law-abiding people and industrious, and nearly all are in regular communication with the Baptist or the Methodist church.

A NEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Away up in the eastern spurs of the Appenine mountains, and spreading over a territory thirty-three square miles in area, is the queer little Italian republic of San Marino, with a population of something less than 6,000, who make delicious cheese and wine, that is always spoken of with respect. It is governed by a grand council of sixty memoers, who are elected for life. Of these, twelve are chosen as a sort of supervisory council, who decide questions that hang fire in the greater body. There are two presidents—called captains-regent, one of whom is appointed by the council of twelve, the other elected by the people. The cabinet of advisers is composed of a home secretary, a minister of foreign affairs and a chancellor of the exchequer, or secretary of the treasury. The little republic has an army of 950 men, whose main employment is as policemen.

The city of San Marino, with a population of about 1,700 inhabitants, is one of the queerest old towns in the world. It has undergone little or no change in 500 years. The people dress just as they did when Columbus set sail for Palos, but few houses have been built since then, the streets are just as steep and narrow, and there are no shops within its limits. If you want to go shopping, or to get your shoes cobbled, or to transact any others business, you must foot it down to Borgodi San Marino, the village about two miles.

San Marino is proud of her antiquity. She began as a community in the year 885, and was a republic in 1631.

A little bit larger in population, but six times as large in area is that other half French and half Spanish republic of Andorra—sometimes called Andorre. It lies in an almost inaccessible valley of the Eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Anoge and Caladorra in Spain. There is but one way to get to Andorra from France, and that is by the river Bolira. To reach it from Spain you come on muleback over one of the most dangerous footpaths in Europe. When you reach the country you meet a fine, courteous people, robust, intelligent, brave and hospitable, whose principal occupation is the cultivation of fruit and the mining of some of the finest iron and lead deposits in the world.

Andorra became a free State in 819. The republic is governed by a sovereign council of twenty-four members elected by the people, and a syndic, or president, chosen for life by the council. The republic is somewhat hampered; for while it elects its own officers and collects its own taxes, and looks out for its own army of 1,100 men, it has to pay France 960 francs a year for the free importation of corn into the country, and is forced to import from France. Then Andorra must accept one of her two supreme judges from France. Andorra the capital of the republic, contains about 2,200 inhabitants, who are becoming gradually modernized, and are wiping out and tearing down many of the old town's evidences of antiquity. The tendency toward the change, or advance, as they call it, is shown in another direction. A few months ago Andorra bought a big gun of Herr Krupp, and planted it almost in the centre of the republic, right between Spain and France. Europe trembles, for when that gun is fired either France or Spain will be hit. It carries twenty miles, and Andorra's territory, you know, is but seventeen miles across. The Krupp gun is her only piece of ordnance; but when handled, and supported by her 1,100 soldiers, think what mischief she can do should any other power attempt to come single file against her on muleback, or to enter her territory by wading the rocky Bolira in columns of two.

There is another little republic, of which much could doubtless be said, if we only knew more about it. I mean Mausuet, a republic covering four square miles tucked away between Aix-la-Chapelle, Belgium and Vermus. There are but three thousand people in Mausuet, but they are proud, they inhabit a lovely country, and they have enjoyed the rights of republican citizenship since the year 1688. It is a republic free and independent, under the protection of Germany, and has an army of three soldiers who, when not absorbed in military duties, act in the capacity of policemen. It has a president and a council of five, who are elected every three years, the president being eligible for only two terms. The capital is Mausuet, a town of 1,600 inhabitants, who are justly proud of her government building erected in 1833 at considerable expense.

There are about fifteen republics in the world. I have mentioned only a few of them, for the reason that I know little about any others. While I write, memory recalls a little episode in my life that has often amused me, and as it has a slight connection with the subject of republics, I am tempted to jot it down.

When I was a youngster I made the town of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, with H. H. Swartz, the superintendent of the schools. In an out-of-the way place some miles from Allentown, he was to hold an examination of applicants for schools. The region was peopled mainly by Pennsylvania Dutchmen, very few of whom could speak or understand English, and at the little schoolhouse belonging to the neighborhood we found a large number of illiterate, travel stained men of assorted ages and different degrees of sobriety waiting for the "superintendent." Mr. S. asked me to aid him, and I started about a dozen at writing a ten-minutes composition on "History." Most of the results were surprising, but from one applicant I received the following, which I have never forgot:

"History is an useful study.

"Adam and Eve was the first mans by the creation.

"An single republik is better as towsand Kingdoms."

And now that the recollection of that composition comes back to me again, I wonder whether the idea that a "sin le republik is better than a thousand kingdoms," is not the one which has prompted so many communities, large and small, to try the experiment of governing themselves.

Eliminate Self-Interest.

A New York city correspondent of the New York World writes to that paper as follows:

"Your editorial entitled 'Why Did They Not Vote?' was both very comprehensive and conclusive. In connection with the matters you touch upon, it seems to me that President Cleveland's letter to the Chamber of Commerce was too sweeping in its praise. He speaks of 'the recent efforts of its members to save the country from the havoc of financial madness.' If the Chamber of Commerce or any of its members have made a patriotic sacrifice in a financial way on the altar of their country, close reading of the newspapers has failed to put me in possession of the facts. I remember that certain far sighted capitalists of this city lent money to the Government at a high rate of interest on security as solid as the foundations of our Government. If this was patriotism they made the most of it. I do not wish to detract from the credit due to the Chamber of Commerce for whatever it did to check any false ideas of finance that may have been floating around loose, but I take with a grain of salt the intimation that a magnificent display of patriotism has been made recently by that body. Every atom of self-interest must be eliminated from any given action before that action becomes patriotic in the highest sense."

That is right. "Eliminate every atom of self-interest" from the discussion of public questions. The unrepresentative individual can vote and talk as he pleases, and that will generally be on the side of his own interests. But the representative man or body forfeit their privileges in this respect when they become representative.

The gain in imports over which McKinley's friends are lamenting is a gain in the most desirable forms of national and individual wealth. Articles of clothing, and other necessaries of which they wish to deprive the people, are making life more enjoyable for thousands who were subjected to muen deprivation by the McKinley policy.

The preparatory works for another great Russian railway engineering task has just been commenced in the Caucasus. This is the long-projected junction of the railway at Vladikavkas with the Transcaucasian system at Tiflis.

The Money Power's Campaign.

New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

"The Committee on Sound Curreney of the Reform Club has just received the following report from its executive committee outlining the plan of the future campaign for currency reform:

"To the Committee on Sound Curreney: Our full report for the year ending December 1st, 1895, will be made up and submitted as soon thereafter as possible. Your executive committee meanwhile submits the following summary of suggestions and recommendations for the work of this committee for the ensuing year, that ending December 1st, 1896:

"On March 19th last, after full discussion both in executive and the general committee, the following platform was adopted as that upon which the Reform Club's Sound Curreney Committee should ask for support and plan its work:

"'Pledged to oppose all fiat money we recognize in the legal tender greenback the worst form of such currency, and urge the payment by the Government of its demand notes, and their final withdrawal from circulation, as the financial reform first in importance.

"'We appreciate that attempts to secure forced currency for depreciated silver, or to regulate by law the value of silver as compared with gold, are most virulent phases of fiat money agitation; and we consider provision for a safe and elastic bank note currency as not merely a desirable adjunct of greenback retirement, but a proper means to obviate any fear that our currency may become too restricted.'

"Even at the time when this was adopted it was apparent that the issue of free coinage at 16 to 1 was being forced to the front in many parts of the country. It was appreciated, however, that this issue was but incidental to the main one—that of fiat money, and hence, while it was understood that while your committee was authorized to devote the funds and energies at its command in whatever direction sound curreney propaganda seemed most needed, it was not thought best in any way to narrow what it was unanimously agreed must be the ultimate scope of our work.

"Events have justified this decision. During the six months last past the free silver issue has been aggressively pressed as never before, and has been so successfully met through this organization and other sound money agencies, political and otherwise, as not merely to have roused and brought into concord the hitherto timid and almost unorganized opposition to free silver, but to have so defeated the free silver movement at every important point as to have given it the first general setback which its friends have appreciated as such. The way has been cleared for an aggressive movement upon our part in favor of sound finance, the withdral of our Government from the banking business and the renunciation by the United States of the fiat money heresies by which for a generation our politics and finances have been cursed.

"This committee proposes to agitate for the prompt payment and final retirement of our legal tender notes. It proposes to do without reference to what, if any, new plan of bank note currency shall be adopted. On the one hand we are confident that with our present banking and credit facilities any possible unfavorable results from the retirement of our legal tender paper as fast as it could be withdrawn by redemption would be more than compensated by the accession of business confidence which such a programme would assure. The committee, however, recognizes that our bank note system is rigid, inadequate and fatally vicious in its entanglement of political and financial considerations; and it therefore hopes and expects that a safe and adequate system will be promptly developed. But it considers the adoption of some definite plan for the retirement of our legal tender notes as the aim first and foremost to be kept in mind, and to this work invites the co-operation of every friend of sound curreney.

"The current year of the committee's work closes December 1st. The funds in hand already subscribed are sufficient to carry it until that time. Subscriptions are now invited for the ensuing year—that ending December 1, 1896. The fact that but six months now intervene before the national conventions, platforms and presidential nominations for 1896 makes it peculiarly desirable that our propaganda be pushed as vigorously as possible during the next few months.

"Our work is strictly non-partisan in character; and on the basis of what it has already done this committee confidently appeals for co operation from all those of any or no party who sympathize with its aims above noted. And it takes this opportunity to express its obligations not alone to those of Republican as well as of Democratic faith to whom it has been indebted for support during the current year, but also to the devotees of free silver in both parties, who have so thoroughly demonstrated by their attacks that they, at least, fully appreciate how effective is our work against them."

"The reference here to a reformed banking system," says the Wilmington Star, in which we find the above, "means enlarging the scope of the national banks and giving them the absolute control of the paper currency of the country. They would not listen to a State bank proposition five minutes. As between State banks and free silver, as much as they are opposed to silver, they would take free silver any time. But the war is inaugurated and is becoming interesting. Having felt their way they are becoming more confident, bolder and more aggressive."

A Thriving Industry.

Raleigh Press Visitor.]

Col. Paul F. Faison, who is here for a few days, is United States Indian Agent, and is located at El Reno, in Oklahoma Territory. He will return there on next Friday. Col. Faison talks interestingly of the country in which he has been located, and especially of the Territory of Oklahoma itself. The greatest novelty of that region, Col. Faison says, is the large volume of business done in the divorce courts. Just before he left the Territory there were pending in the court in Oklahoma city alone 77 divorce cases, and there are five cities in the Territory where such courts are held. The laws of divorce are very elastic, and a decree can be procured upon the ground of incompatibility of temper and various other similar pretexts. Col. Faison says that a man was granted a divorce recently upon the complaint that his wife would not do the housework. The time required to be in Okahoma before a divorce can be obtained is only ninety days, and they come from distant States and Territories for the coveted boon. Col. Faison says that this class is in the majority and are familiarly known as "Ninety Dayers." There were 74 "Ninety Dayers" out of the 77 applicants in the Oklahoma city court.

While in England marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited, in Canada it has been made legal with the consent of the queen.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Sixth North Carolina Regiment.

Wilmington Messenger.]

We have received a pamphlet copy of a "Sketch of the Sixth Regiment N. C. State troops," (infantry) by Capt. N. W. Ray, a lawyer of standing and a gallant soldier, who served his State and South faithfully. His sketch is a record of a fine regiment that did splendid work in the great war. Its first Colonel was Charles L. Fisher, of Salisbury, a man of mark in his section, and father of North Carolina's best novelist, Miss Frances L. Fisher, now Mrs. Terhune. William T. Dortch, of Wayne, was the Lieutenant Colonel, who afterwards was in the Senate and an able lawyer. Mr. Dortch resigned soon after the election to take his seat in the Legislature. Maj C. E. Lightford succeeded him. The regiment during the four years had 2,000 men in it. Capt. Ray says:

At the first call, her men volunteered *for the war*, and hastened to the Northern border of Virginia to meet the enemy at the forefront. From July, 1861, to the closing scene at Appomattox, they shared the fortunes of *The Army of Northern Virginia.* * * *

They were at Yorktown and Eltham's Landing, Barhamsville, at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Warrenton Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Manassas Plains in August, 1862; at Ox Hill, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg in December, 1862; at Fredericksburg and Wilderness in May, 1863; at Winchester in June, 1863; at Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Bristow Station, Rappahanock Station, Mine Run, Bachelor's Creek, near Newbern, N. C.; Plymouth, Petersburg, Hanover Junction, Totapotamoie Creek, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Monocacy, Washington, Winchester in July and September, 1864; at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, at Burgess's Mill, and numerous other skirmishings and fightings from July, 1861, to November, 1864; and the assault, as a forlorn hope, on Fort Stedman on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, and in the trenches at Petersburg, and on the retreat to Appomattox. Three times they went into the enemy's territory in Maryland and Pennsylvania, fording the Potomac six times."

This was one of the sixty or more infantry regiments North Carolina sent to the war. It was one of the best of the many good. But few, if any regiment, infantry or cavalry, failed to measure up in fighting qualities and staying qualities. The artillery was also excellent and rendered brilliant service on dozens of hotly contested fields. The Sixth had to be recruited all along the four years, so its original 800 or 900 men were swolen to 2,000 in all. Such were the size and experience of most of the North Carolina regiments. In the four years over 125,000 men from this State alone entered the service. The Records of the War now publishing by the Federal Government show that more than 40,000 North Carolinians either died in battle or from wounds or from sickness in camp or hospital. Is not that a record to be proud of? North Carolina's largest vote before the war—in 1860 for Governor—was about 112,500. Capt. Ray's pamphlet fills forty-five pages. He has done his work well.

Definition by the Supreme Court.

A definition was given by the Supreme court of the United States last week of the meaning of the words, 'Letter" and "Deposited in the mails," as contained in the statute imposing penalties for the embezzlement of a letter from the mails. It was announced by Mr. Justice Brown, in disposing of the case of George Goode, a letter carrier in Boston, convicted of abstracting a letter from the Roxbury branch of that city and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. From that sentence an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court on the grounds (1) a decoy letter with a fictitious address to a person having no existence and to a house that had no location, was not a letter with in the meaning of the law; and (2) that the letter in this case was not "Deposited in the mails" within the same meaning.

Upon these points the court said, in their opinion, that (1) a letter within the meaning of the law was a package that bore the outward semblance of a letter, and came into the possession of the defendant in his official capacity; (2) that a letter was deposited in the mail to all legal intent when it was placed in any compartment ordinarily used for holding mail at any stage of its progress from the sender to the receiver; that it did not reach the box from which Goode abstracted it in the regular channel had no influence upon the quality or character of the letter. Of course, said the court, if it had been dropped on the floor of the office, or laid upon a desk, it could not be said to have been "deposited in the mails." The judgement of the court below was affirmed.

The Cosmopolitan.

Two very important facts in connection with the new era of magazines are illustrated in the December COSMOPOLITAN. Its fiction is by Stevenson, the last story written before his death, "Ouida," Sarah Grand, Zangwii, and the beginning of James Lane Allen's new Kentucky realistic story, "Butterflies." Probably no stronger array of fiction has ever been presented in any magazine—money could not buy better. Nor has any magazine ever had a larger number of really distinguished artists engaged upon the illustration of a single number. The reader might be puzzled to know how such a number can be made at the price of ten cents. But the the magazine itself affords the solution. It contains 139 pages of advertising, which, as the publishers announce, is from $4,000 to $8,000 more net cash advertising than was ever before printed in any magazine, of any kind, and in any country. It breaks the world's record in the publishing business. Moreover, the cost of the artists and authors who appear in this number is divided amongst 400,000 copies, bringing the cost per copy proportionately low. THE COSMOPOLITAN thinks that the ten cent magazine, bringing, as it does, the best in art and literature into all classes, is an educational movement second in importance only to that of the public schools.

An Answer to a Poetess.

The Yonkers Statesman says: Beatrice sends us some verses entitled "Why Do I Live?" We cannot use your contribution, Beatrice, but we can answer your conundrum. You live simply because you send your verses instead of bringing them.

What Sort of a "Victory."

Atlanta Constitution.]

There were two lessons drawn from the results of the recent elections and commented on to the public by the cuckoos and the gold organs.

One was that, although the democrats in all the states where they met defeat had indorsed the administration's policy in the most fulsome terms, their defeat was a "vindication" of the administration which they had indorsed.

Another was that the defeat of the democratic party in the states where the administration had been indorsed was an assurance that the cause of bimetallism is hopelessly doomed.

We find it impossible to follow this line of reasoning. We cannot understand, for instance, how the defeat of a party can be in any sense a vindication of an administration which it has gone out of its way to indorse. On the other hand, we cannot perceive how the repudiation of platforms that indorsed the single gold standard can be figured out as the doom of bimetallism.

But, putting that confusion aside, and agreeing for the moment that the defeat of the democrats in states where they have indorsed the single gold standard means the doom of bimetallism, what is the first result that confronts us? It will be more significent if we permit the gold organs to tell the story.

At the close of election week the New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger writes to his paper that there are "a pretty general decline in prices, some reaction from recent activity in trade, a noticeable increase in the number and importance of failures and the temporary closing of factories in several large trades, either because of a decreased demand or from a desire to maintain prices by curtailing production. The boom in iron is subsiding. Sugar refineries have been closed. The United States Leather Company has stopped production for sixty days."

Monday last The Philadelphia Press, a gold organ, said that "prices have been falling for a week;" that pig iron lost value, cotton fell, the tanneries have resorted to the desperate expedient of closing to maintain prices, and that "food and raw materials are falling in price." The same paper describes the situation as "a financial powder magazine."

All this in the face of the alleged fact that all fear of an unsound currency has passed away; that the public credit has been restored, and that the "hundred cent dollar" has been vindicated. Putting the "victory" and the collapse together, what do the people think of it? No sooner is the "public credit" restored and the single gold standard "finally established" than business firms begin to fail, prices fall, manufactories close down, gold begins to go out and we find ourselves in the midst of precisely the same conditions that preceded and followed the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

With The Philadelphia Manufacturer we desire to inquire what the people have gained by the establishment of the British gold standard. Who is profiting by the situation? What have the people gained by the collapse that has been present with us since a recklessly inefficient secretary of the treasury violated the law by ruling that, while silver may be good enough for the people, only gold should be paid to the bankers and nabobs of finance who demand that metal at the counters of the subtreasury?

Who is reaping the profits of the situation?—the farmers who must work harder for each dollar they get?—the manufacturers who are closing their mills?—the storekeepers who have lost business by reason of the impovishment of their customers? Though the British gold standard has increased the profits of the nabobs of finance a thousand-fold, has it given the common people of the country anything else than desolation and misery?

The Vance Memorial Volume.

We have heard of but three parties in North Carolina who have received copies of the Vance memorial volume published by Congress and announced as issued several weeks ago. The OBSERVER is not one of them. Is it possible that the following from our regular Washington correspondent throws light upon this matter?—

"It is known that the republican campaign committee used it [the franking privilege] to send out documents that were not frankable during the Congressional campaign of last year and the last presidential campaign. But a case has recently come to the knowledge of Secretary Morton which shows that individuals have also been abusing it to their own profit. The case will probably be referred to the Attorney General in order to decide whether any legal wrong has been done. It came to the knowledge of Secretary Morton that a second hand book dealer was selling government publications and giving Congressional franks to those who wished to mail them. An employe of the Department of Agriculture was sent to purchase one these publications and obtain one of the franks. He easily did so. The frank bears a rubber stamp fac-simile of the signature of an Ex Representative of Ohio, and the book dealer claims that he came legitimately by them and acknowledges to have used a considerable number of them sending books through the mail for his customers."

The Puff and its Effect.

Adair County (Ia.) Kicker.]

It is more fun to see a man read a puff of himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man step on a banana peel. The narrow minded man reads it seven or eight times and then goes around and steals—appropriates—what copies he can. The kind hearted man goes home and reads it to his wife, then pays up his dues to the paper. The successful business man who advertises regularly and makes money by it, immediately starts to find the editor and then the two men leave the sanctum and walk silently and thoughtfully down the street together, the business man taking sugar in his and they both eat a clove or two, and all life is sweeter, and peace settles down on their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seed that falls upon different soil.

General Nathaniel Greene, during his retreat before the British in 1781, fought a battle at a settlement in North Carolina ever since called Greensboro.—*Boston Budget.*

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Osawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *It completely cured me. I sleep* well at night; my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did there's relief untold for them if they only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 200 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) *free.* Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

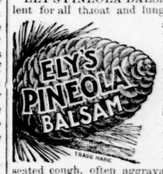
CATARRH

IS STRICTLY A **LOCAL DISEASE** and is the result of sudden climatic changes.

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever, of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils, is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. The results that follow catarrh, due to the dropping of poisonous matter into the throat, are irritation of the bronchial tubes and soreness of the lungs accompanied by a cough. In all such cases we recommend Pineola Balsam to be used in connection with Cream Balm.

ELY'S PINEOLA BALSAM will be found excellent for all throat and lung inflammations and for



asthma. Commencing with invariable relief benefit from its use, as it *quickly* ab

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 5, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Our good friend, Mr. John R. Morris, writes a letter from Chester, South Carolina, to the Charlotte Observer, in which he complains that the OBSERVER'S statement of the relation of Senator John Sherman to the "crime of 1873" is incorrect. Mr. Morris quotes from the OBSERVER'S criticism of "Merchant's" pamphlet the following paragraph:

"It ridicules the charge that there was a 'crime of 1873.' The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Carlisle, have always insisted that there was, and that it was committed by their traditional enemy, the Republicans, under John Sherman's lead."—

and assures us that Mr Sherman voted against the final passage of the bill demonetizing silver in 1873 and therefore, if we understand his meaning, that Mr. Sherman was an opponent of demonetization.

Mr. Morris is quick to perceive that the point made by the OBSERVER goes to the root of the present quarrel within the Democratic ranks.

As the truth in this matter is so important, we reprint in another column, under the head "The Crime of 1873": Mr. Morris's letter to the Charlotte Observer, and (1) an extract from Senator Morgan's speech delivered last July in Griffin, Georgia; (2) an extract from Mr. Carlisle's speech in the House of Representatives on the 21st of February, 1878; (3) an extract from Mr. Carlisle's speech at Covington, Kentucky, on the 20th of May, of the current year; and (4) a compilation of extracts from the speeches of sundry Senators and Representatives, as these appear in the Congressional Record, on the subject of the surreptitious manner in which the act of demonetization was passed. The last named was not made by us, but we have no reason to doubt its entire accuracy.

The following numbers refer to the articles reprinted under the like numbers.

1. Senator Morgan's speech, it will be observed, completely sustains the OBSERVER'S assertion that the act of demonetization was under the lead of John Sherman. As the Republicans controlled Congress at the time, they are responsible for its enactment. And Senator Morgan's narrative sustains the OBSERVER in the further assertion that the Democracy (of the Senate at least, and presumably of the House) was overwhelmingly on the side of the remonetization of silver, in all the votes that were taken, from the time the fight therefor began in 1877, up to the unconditional repeal under Mr. Cleveland's demand in 1893.

2. It only remains to prove that it was under the lead of Mr. Carlisle that the Democracy took up the cry of the "crime of 1873." The extract from his speech in 1878 shows that he referred to the demonetization of silver as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and, so far as we are aware, this gave rise to the familiar designation of the act of 1873 as "the crime of 1873."

3. In the extract from Mr. Carlisle's Covington speech, will be found the statement of a fact which, we doubt not, is the basis of Mr. Morris's claim that Mr. Sherman voted against the act on its final passage in 1873. Mr. Carlisle, it will be observed, mentions a number of Republican Senators who voted against the bill in one stage of its shuttlecock progress between House and Senate, viz: in 1871, two years before its final passage; and the very facts that Mr. Carlisle singles Mr. Sherman out from his party associates as one who had to explain his vote at that particular time, and that he does not mention his further vote on that side, seem to confirm, in a very striking way, the prevalent belief concerning Mr. Sherman's attitude towards the bill as finally passed. Mr. Morris, in his interesting letter, relates a somewhat dramatic scene which he witnessed in the Senate between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Stewart. He describes the former putting the latter to confusion by quoting the record on him in respect to their respective votes on the demonetization bill. We are bound to conclude, from what Mr. Carlisle says, that Mr. Morris mistook the date—a very natural thing to do under the circumstances—which Senator Sherman ascribed to his own vote.

4. We have added the compilation of the speeches of the sundry Senators and Representatives, under this head, because Mr. Carlisle, in the portion of his Covington speech quoted by us, ridicules the charge that demonetization was "surreptitiously" secured; and it is useful to publish along with his unsupported assertion the testimony of so many of his Congressional colleagues directly to the contrary.

Incidentally, the reader's attention is asked to the important distinction which Mr. Carlisle draws, in his speech of 1878, between "free" coinage (meaning, as he says in 1895, without charge for the "coining") and "unlimited" coinage. Though the Democracy, under the Chicago platform of 1892 (which declares for coinage of both gold and silver without "charge for mintage" of either metal), is compelled to advocate "free" coinage as thus defined by Mr. Carlisle, it regards that branch of its duty—at least the OBSERVER and, we believe, many others so regard it—as a very small matter indeed compared with its duty to hold to "unlimited" coinage. It is because of Mr. Carlisle's complete summersault in regard to the latter, since he came under Mr. Cleveland's influence, that the platform Democracy holds him in such disesteem.

In this connection, it is worth noting that the very vote which Mr. Carlisle describes Mr. Sherman as casting against the bill, was so cast because an amendment had incorporated in it a degree of free coinage—viz: the free coinage of gold!

After reading the quotation which we have given from Mr. Carlisle's speech of 1878, the reader, who has not already mastered the lingo of money writers, will find in Mr. Carlisle's technical and accurate distinction between "free" coinage and "unlimited" coinage the solution of the stumbling-block in many disputations on the money question made at cross purposes. "Free coinage," in the lingo of the scientist, is coinage at government expense, or, without "charge for mintage." "Free coinage," in the curbstone lingo, is unlimited coinage—"free" as the air, for example.

Mr. Morris mentions Mr. Bayard as a Democrat in favor of the demonetization act of 1873, and as actually (with one other) reporting it. The fact only confirms the OBSERVER'S repeated assertion that, wherever bread and meat politics enters into a public question, the North-East, on the one hand, and the South and West, on the other, are separated by an apparently impassable gulf. Run the eye down the names in Senator Morgan's lists of voting Senators. Randallism, on the tariff question, and Cleveland-Gormanism, on the financial, are on the same side of the line of economic cleavage. Mr. Bayard, the goldbug of 1873 and 1892 (as Mr. Morris calls him), as chairman of the Resolutions committee at the Chicago convention, drafted the semi-protectionist tariff plank which the convention, in giving us the completely Democratic plank that was substituted, so overwhelmingly voted down.

With the highest appreciation, on our part, of Mr. Morris's talents and attainments, we desire to acknowledge the complimentary things he is pleased to say about the editor of this paper, and to assure him that the ascertainment and printing of The Truth—which he kindly describes the said editor's pen as "so accomplished in the apprehension" of—is, in our opinion, a newspaper's chief duty. If, therefore, he can overcome the record as we have printed it, he needs no assurance that the result of his researches will find prompt place in these columns.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Raleigh News and Observer deserves great credit for its splendid Cotton Mill edition.

* * *

We trust that our friends who have been predicting that the President would "come out all right," are satisfied now. In his recommendation for the retirement of the greenbacks without adequate substitution, (in his message read to Congress on Tuesday), Vance's extreme predictions are realized. His resume of our foreign relations is interesting.

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

Mr. John R. Morris writes to the Charlotte Observer as follows:

(Charlotte Observer, November 28.)

While reading this morning from one of your contemporaries, I find the following, copied from the Fayetteville Observer concerning the paper prepared by "Merchant," and originally appearing in your columns:

"It ridicules the charge that there was a 'crime of 1873.' The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Carlisle, have always insisted that there was, and taat it was committed by their traditional enemy, the Republicans, under John Sherman's lead."

This extract is from the facile and often elegant pen of Major Hale, which I know is so accomplished in apprehension of truth that it would not have so written had Major Hale's own review of financial history been half so clear as his methods of editorial expression are always bright and lucid. Mr. Hale for the moment puts himself under the lead of Carlisle.

How often needs it to be stated that Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, voted against the so called demonetization act of 1873, or that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, now an exponent, financially, at least, of free silver Democracy, in North Carolina and elsewhere, voted for the said act?

It was my privilege, a few years ago, to be present when the memorable debate took place between Senator Sherman and Senator Stewart respecting the position of each on this measure at the time of its passage.

Senator Sherman had the Congressional Record of the date on which the vote on the final passage of the act was taken brought into the Senate. Senator Stewart, in the course of a set speech, which he was then delivering, had with appareney of frankness alleged, as Maj. Hale now does with genuine frankness, that the "crime" was committed under John Sherman in the lead, when at this point the Ohio Senator interrupted the Senator from Nevada and read from the Record that he (Sherman) had voted against, while Stewart voted for, the "crime," so called.

Senator Stewart, much frustrated, stated that it was true that he had so voted, but added substantially that he was blindly ignorant of the fact at the time that the act in making provision for the coinage of the trade dollar made none for the standard dollar. On the other hand, Senator Sherman suggested substantially that his enlightenment concerning the bill had influenced him to vote in the negative.

The final report to the Senate of the act of 1873 was made by Senator Bayard and one other Senator whose name now eludes my memory.

Just before Mr. Cleveland's nomination the last time, the financial question, or so far as it related to silver, had begun to stir significantly as the result of Mr. Cleveland's ante-campaign silver letter to a gentleman in New York. It will be remembered by students of the best literature on both sides of the question that about this time there appeared in the Forum a paper from Mr. Bayard against the developed and yet developing tendency toward a demand for what he conceived to be a plethoric emission of silver currency. Though the act of 1873 was not mentioned in the Forum paper to which I refer, yet it was clear to those who had kept in touch with Mr. Bayard's financial views and his importance as a fiscal factor in legislation that the paper in question was not only prepared as a proclamation to national Democracy, but, in its personal shading, as a justification of Mr. Bayard's own attitude as a gold standard statesman.

I freely acknowledge, of course, that the party of Mr. Bayard at the time of the passage of the acts of 1873 was the minority party, but in so admitting, I at the same time presume to say that in 1873 financial matters had neither color nor tint of partizanry. The Congressional Record, from which I may publish extracts touching this matter, as will also, the papers of Prof. Quarles, of Washington-Lee University, and Sherwood's History of Financial Legislation, and other authorities now available to my memory, but not to my hand, will sustain the position that I have taken.

I think I may justify the course of Mr. Bayard, under whom Mr. Hale, while the former was Sec'y of State, served so acceptably as Consul to Manchester, but I am now writing on a counter, in a store in Chester, S. C., on what paper is available from the the counter, and since night is falling and my merchant-host has not lighted his lamps, I pass into the dark to emerge, if necessary, with an historic lamp which may throw a radiance around the splendid figure of Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat, statesman, diplomat and goldbug.

JOHN R. MORRIS.

November 26, 1895.

I

Senator Morgan Declares that "Free" Coinage is Democratic Doctrine, and that the Demonetization of Silver was John "Sherman's Law of 1873."

(Senator Morgan's Speech at Griffin, Ga., July, 1895.)

I come as a Democrat in Democratic harness and by authority of the settled creed, to advocate Democratic principles, as old and as sound as that great national party. I am here as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson and many others of our consecrated fathers, to speak in defense of an act of Congress, that was approved by George Washington in 1792 for the free coinage of silver; which was re-enacted in 1837, and was approved by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; and was stabbed below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873, and was left for dead.

Mr. Sherman's law of 1873, was such a death blow to silver, as a money metal, that it seems marvellous that silver has in it enough of life left to take up its bed and walk. But it is moving to the front with up-lifted head and vigorous step, again in union, if not in full harmony with goid, and the parade is so inspiriting that even Great Britain is "keeping step to the music of the union."

THE ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

I come to this conventi n, professing the creed of the national Democracy, as it was promulgated in 1836, to check the threatening power of the bank of the United States, which has transmitted to its illegitimate progeny, the National Banks, all of its vices, and few of its virtues. That decree was in these words:

"We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and siver is the only constitutional currency." * * * *

Van Buren was elected President on that declaration of political principles, and, before he was inaugurated, President Jackson approved the second and amendatory act for the free and equal coinage of silver and gold, on the demand of the holder of bullion, at the ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one grain of gold. The silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver was continued as the unit of value, as it was in the act of 1792, approved by George Washington, and the silver dollar was made full legal tender money for all debts, public and private, and so the law remained until 1873.

As a Democrat I am here to advocate the re-enactment of that law of 1837, for the free and equal coinage and the full legal tender of both gold and silver. That is my test of true bi metallism.

DEMOCRACY'S RECORD.

Since the supposed death wound that was inflicted on silver money, by the first Sherman Act of 1873, the Democratic party aided by a small but intrepid band of Republicans who are true to the Constitution, have restored silver to all its former rights, except that of free coinage, and its designation as the unit of value.

For the purpose of showing the united and almost unanimous action of the Democrats in the United States Senate since 1873, on the free coinage of silver, allow me to read the record of the votes of Democratic Senators on the several bills and resolutions relating to this subject that have passed that body.

You will see that we began the fight as early as 1877, and, after full debate, we voted on resolutions offered by Hon. Stanley Matthews, then a Republican Senator from Ohio, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I will read only the votes of Democrats, first reading the resolution which was the opening shot of the great campaign, not yet ended:

"44TH CONGRESS. January 16, 1878, MATTHEWS RESOLUTION:

"Resolved, That all the bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing four hundred and twelve and a half grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not a violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Yeas on adoption of above resolution:

Democrats—Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Coke, Davis of W. Va., Dennis, Eustis, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Florida, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers. Total—23.

Democratic Nays: Barnum, Bayard, Eaton, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Randolph, Whyte. Total—7.

Now I will read the votes of Democratic Senators on the bill to remonetize the standard silver dollar, February 28, 1878.

Democratic yeas and nays on the passing of the bill over the veto of President Hayes. (This act is known as the Bland-Allison law.)

Yeas, Democrats: Bailey, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Davis of W. Va., Dennis, Eustis, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Fla., McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers. Total—25.

Democratic Nays: Barnum, Bayard, Butler, Eaton, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Randolph, Whyte. Total—9.

The next vote was in the 51st Congress, 1st session, in the Senate, June 17, 1890, on a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver and for other purposes.

Democratic Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, George, Gorman, Harriss, Hearst, Jones of Ark., Kenna, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall. Total—26.

Democratic Nays—McPherson, Wilson, Gray, Total—3.

The next vote was in the 51st Congress, 2nd session on a bill to provide against the contraction of the currency, and for other purposes, by Mr. Stewart, January 5, 1891, to which Mr. Vest offered a free coinage bill as a substitute.

Democratic yeas on Vest's substitute, which passed and was a full free coinage measure:

Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Jones of Ark., Kenna, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Reagan, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthal—Total 24.

Nays—Democratic.—Wilson.—Total 1.

The next vote was in the 52nd Congress, 2nd session, July 1st, 1892, on a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion and for other purposes.

Democratic Yeas and Nays on the bill which passed, as amended:—Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Kenna, Mills, Morgan, Ransom, Turpie, Vest. Total—16.

Nays—Democrats—Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McPherson, Palmer, White. Total—7.

It was feared by some Democratic Senators that the passage of this bill might embarrass the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland.

On the next vote in the 53rd Congress, first session, the Democrats were divided —19 to 20.

THE CRIME OF 1893.

Democratic yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law of July 14th, 1890:

Yeas—Brice, Caffrey, Camden, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Hunton, Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Mitchell of Washington, Murphy, Ransom, Smith, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, White of Louisiana. Total—20.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Martin, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Vance, Vest, Walthall. Total—19.

* * * These test votes, taken in four Congresses, and covering a period of sixteen years, show that, from the beginning of the battle for the restoration of silver to free coinage and full legal tender power, Mr. Sherman, the destroyer of silver money and the ally of Great Britain in setting up the single gold standard, was in full accord with every Democratic Senator from New York and throughout New England, except Mr. Hill.

In 1878, the Democratic votes cast against silver money were 7 against 23. In the second vote of 1878, they were 9 against 25. In 1890, they were 3 against 26. In 1891, there was one vote against 24. (This was after Mr. Cleveland's defeat, when we were mustering our forces to regain power.) In 1892, after Mr. Cleveland's second nomination they were 7, against 16.

Thus we see that, on all the test ballotings—five in number—from 1878 to 1893, Democratic Senators voted 114 votes for silver, and 27 votes, that are claimed for the single gold standard, and are so justly claimed, when the final result is considered, notwithstanding their oft repeated asseverations that they were the friends of bi-metallism. I do not criticise them. I only feel sure that their zeal for the holders of wealth got the better of their regard for the people and obscured their vision as to the then approaching ruin. As to the Democracy of the situation, I feel comfortable that my votes were numbered with the 114 against the 27.

II

Mr. Carlisle Declares for Unlimited Coinage in 1878.

[Mr. Carlisle's Speech in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1878.]

"My position on this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of an unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one metal and against the other, nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion and against the great body of the people who own other kinds of property. A great government should treat all its citizens alike, and whenever it attempts to do otherwise it will engender a spirit of discontent which sooner or later must disturb the harmony if not the peace of society. * *

"I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. * *

"Our power of legislation over this subject will not be exhausted by the passage of this measure, and we ought not to halt for a single moment in our efforts to complete the work of relief inaugurated by it. The struggle now going on cannot cease, and ought not to cease until all the industrial interests of the country are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of syndicates, stock exchanges and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and Europe. Let us, if we can do no better, pass bill after bill, embodying in each some one substantial provision for relief, and send them to the executive for his approval. If he withhold his signature, and we are unable to secure the necessary vote here or else where to enact them into laws, notwithstanding his veto, let us, as a last resort, suspend the rules and put them into the general appropriation bill with the distinct understanding that if the people can get no relief the government can get no money."

III

Mr. Carlisle Changes His Views.

[Mr. Carlisle at Covington, Kentucky, May 20, 1895.]

"But, gentlemen, it is not true that the act of February 12, 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value and dropped the standard silver dollar from the coinage, was passed by stealth, or that its purpose or effect was to deprive the people of the use of any coin then in use or then in existence in this country. That bill was pending in Congress for nearly three years and was under consideration during five sessions of that body; it was distinctly recommended in two reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Mint, and it was officially printed and laid on the desks of members of the House and of the Senate thirteen different times before the final vote was taken on it. It was read at length in open Senate several times, and in the House at least once, as shown by the record; it was reported from committees seven times, and the discussion upon it in the House fills 66 columns of the Congressional Globe, and in the Senate 78 columns. As first reported to the Senate and passed by that body in January, 1871, the bill did not provide for the coinage of any silver dollar whatever, but expressly limited the coinage of that metal to subsidiary pieces—half dollars, quarters and dimes. In this form, without any provision for the coinage of any kind of silver dollar, the bill was passed in the Senate on the 10th day of January, 1871, upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the record shows that the two Senators from Kentucky, Hon. Garrett Davis and Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, the distinguished Democratic Senator from Ohio, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the present Senator from Nevada, Hon. William M. Stewart, together with all the other Senators from the Pacific Slope, voted in the affirmative, while Senator Sherman, Senator Morrill, and 12 others voted in the negative. *The reason given by Mr. Sherman for voting against the bill* was that the Senate had, in obedience to the demands of the Senators from the Pacific Coast, so amended the bill, after it was reported from the committee, *as to abolish the charge of one fifth of one per cent. for coining gold, thus making the coinage of that metal entirely free.* The bill went to the House of Representatives, but it was not disposed of during that Congress and at the first session of the next Congress Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, introduced it in the House and it was referred to a committee. So far as the coinage of the silver dollar was affected, the bill introduced by him was precisely the same as the one that had passed the Senate—that is, it made no provision for such a coin. However, when the bill was finally reported back from the committee to the House it was so amended as to provide for the coinage of a subsidiary piece, to be called a dollar, and to contain 384 grains of standard silver, the same as the French 5 franc piece, and it was to be a legal tender to the extent of five dollars, and no more. In this form it passed the House by a very large majority—in fact, the opposition to it was so weak that the yeas and nays were not even called. The Senate struck out 5 franc subsidiary dollar and substituted for it another subsidiary coin, called the trade dollar, containing 420 grains of standard silver, and provided that it should be a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, and no more. A committee of conference was appointed, the Senate amendment was agreed to, and the bill became a law by the approval of President Grant on the 12th day of February, 1873. This brief historical statement of the proceedings, which is fully sustained by the official record, shows that it was well understood in Congress that the old standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was not to be thereafter coined at our mints, and that the only difference of opinion that ever existed, even temporarily, between the Senate and House was whether they would substitute in its place a subdiary coin containing 384 grains, or a subsidiary coin containing 420 grains of silver. No proposition was made in either body to continue the coinage of the old dollar, or to make any silver coin the unit of value or a full legal tender in the payment of debts."

IV

Overwhelming Testimony Against Mr. Carlisle's Statement.

[Extracts from Speeches in Congress.]

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the bill, in a speech made in the House of Representatives on March 9, 1878, said:

"In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that though the chairman of the Committee on Coinage, I was ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins, as were those distinguished Senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the House, and each of whom a few days since interrogated the other: "Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?" "No," said Mr. Blaine; "did you?" "No," said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think that were three members in the House that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper, who, in my absence from the Committee on Coinage and attendance on the Committee on Ways and Means, managed the bill, knew it. I say this in justice to him. All I can say is that the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provision for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the Senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history; but I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell just how it came about or why."

Mr. Holman, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives July 13, 1876, said:

"I have before me the record of the proceedings of this House on the passage of that measure, a record which no man can read without being convinced that the measure, and the method of its passage through this House was a "colossal swindle." I assert that the measure never had the sanction of this House and it does not possess the moral force of law. The original bill was simply a bill to organize a bureau of mines and coinage. The bill which finally passed the House and which ultimately became a law was certainly not read in this House. It was never considered before the House for final passage; the measure had simply been one to establish a bureau of mines; I believe I use the term correctly now. It came from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The substitute which finally became a law was never read and is subject to the charge made against it by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), that it was passed by the House without a knowledge of its provisions, especially upon that of coinage.

"I myself asked the question of Mr. Hooper, who stood near where I am now standing, whether it changed the law in regard to coinage. And the answer of Mr. Hooper certainly left the impression upon the whole House that the subject of the coinage was not affected by that bill."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, in a speech made in the House on July 1876, said:

"This legislation was had in the Forty second Congress, February 12, 1873, by a bill to regulate the mints of the United States, and practically abolished silver as money by failing to provide for the coinage of the silver dollar. It was not discussed, as shown by the Record, and neither members of Congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation."

Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, said of the law:

"It passed by fraud in the House, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill, never having been read at the Clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as the ablest statesmen in Congress at that time. * * Aye, sir, it was a fraud that smells to heaven. It was a fraud that will stink in the nose of posterity, and for which some persons must give account in the day of retribution."

Senator Hereford, in the Senate, on February 13, 1878, in discussing the demonetization of silver, said:

"So that I say that beyond the possibility of a doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and that the chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman, when inquired of, that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever."

Senator Beck, in a speech made in the Senate January 10, 1878, said:

"It (the bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done."

Senator Thurman, on the 15th of February, 1878, in debate said:

"I can not say what took place in the House, but know when the bill was pending in the Senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

Senator Allison, on February 15, 1878, when the bill [H. R. 1093] to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character was under consideration, observed:

"But when the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterwards was doctored, if I may use that term and I use it in no offensive sense, of course. It was changed after discussion and the dollar of 420 grains was substituted for it."

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, in a speech made in the House of Representatives on July 13, 1876, said:

"The coinage act of 1873, unaccompanied by any written report upon the subject from any committee, and unknown to the members of Congress, without opposition they allowed it to pass under the belief, if not assurance, that it made no alteration in the value of the current coins, or changed the unit of value from silver to gold."

Senator Howe, in a speech delivered in the Senate on February 5, 1878, said:

"Mr. President, I do not regard the demonetization of silver as an attempt to wrench from the people more than they agree to pay. That is not the crime of which I accuse the act of 1873. I charge it with guilt compared with which the robbery of a hundred millions is venial."

WE AND THE WORLD.

Editor: MISS MARY S. MacRAE.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hand.

Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So, toddling off to his trundle bed,
He dreamt of the pretty toys.

And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of the little hand,
The smile of a little face.

And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there

—*Eugene Field.*

FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT.

"I never saw a prettier sight," said one woman to another last Thursday, as they peeped through the door of the old court house, which has lately been transformed into a model cooking-school under the management of Miss Annie MacRae.

The picture that called forth this exclamation was a long table radiant with snowy linen, flowers and a pretty fruit-piece, and on either side a line of happy Campbellton mothers, in rapt enjoyment of a hearty Thanksgiving dinner. Not a minor feature was seen however in the four neat-handed little Phyllises of the cooking school who, with conscious smiling faces and whitest caps and aprons were serving dinner, while an abundance of green things from the woods covered the bare walls and made a fitting background for the festive scene.

A glance into the room across the hall—the school room proper—made one long to be, for the nonce, a Campbelltonian, for the larders of St. John's Parish had most generously opened their doors, but in the long room behind, where the cooking school children waited till their elders should vacate the dining table, merriment ran riotest. And the children well deserved their happy day for they have been for many months regular in attendance and industrious in their work at the sewing school of which cooking is but a recent branch, and the excellent work done by the women of St. John's Parish in that line cannot be too highly applauded.

To those who prepared, as those who feasted, the Thanksgiving dinner was a success and can be called with all truth the most deeply enjoyed social function of the season.

***

On Saturday last, a series of literary afternoons to be held through the winter in Mrs MacRae's library, were instituted.

A few remarks upon the significance of the meeting by Miss MacRae, who judiciously timed her maiden speech by the brewing of the tea, set the ball in motion. Having touched with much embarrassment upon her novel and delicate position of office-seeker, she was elevated to the presidential chair, declined either cabinet or inferior officer and affirmed the only rule of the association to be obedience.

The life and poems of the late Eugene Field were taken for the afternoon's discussion. Sketches of his life were read by Miss Morrow and Mrs. Lilly, and Miss Georgia Worth made a delightful little talk about Mr. Field's characteristics and preferences as shown in his private life. A charming paper, contrasting his public appearance with his home life and quoting that tenderest of his child poems "Little Boy Blue," was read by Miss Broadfoot who also addressed the meeting on the Benefits from Women's Clubs.

In the discussion of names and dates which followed, Thursday of every week was decided upon and the question of a name was about to be given over to further consideration when Miss Broadfoot rose to the occasion, "My friends, we have all heard of 'Sweet Bells out of Tune?' Let us be 'Sweet Bells in Tune.'"

With one mind the suggestion was adopted and the meeting was adjourned.

***

Of the many pleasant events which have occurred this unusually gay season, none has been more enjoyed than the german in honor of Miss Chesnut, of Florida, which was danced last Friday evening at McKethan's Hall.

The young ladies who looked well, talked well and danced well, and thereby made the german a delightful one, deserve more than the passing mention here given them. Noticeably pretty among their gowns was the dainty blue swiss mull one worn by Miss Bessie McNeill, one of last springs charming debutantes.

Miss Chesnut was stately in black satin, rather severely fashioned, and charmingly in tune with the much admired dignity of her manner.

Another handsome brunette is Miss Bert Watson, whose gown of yellow silk was made striking and effective by a touch of olive.

Miss Nelly Morrison, in a fluffy white frock, was in her gayest mood, making every one more regretful than ever that she is so soon to leave Fayetteville.

It goes without saying that the german did not begin at nine, as advertised in our last issue. First impressions are lasting and dear Mother Goose in her "Ten o'clock scholar" has given us a model for manners that not all the "healthy, wealthy and wise" adages in the language can befool us into departing from.

***

Cards are out, though none have been sent in town, announcing that the marriage of Miss Nelly Morrison and Mr. William Horatio Slocomb who, for the past year, has made his home in Dothan, Georgia, will take place on the 18th of December.

On this account we are forced, with much reluctance, to withdraw Miss Morrison's name from our editorial staff.

She is a beautiful young woman, clever and charmingly original, her ready wit and womanly tact having so ingratiated her into the lives of the Fayetteville people, one scarcely realizes that only the three years since her debut have been spent among us.

The wedding which will be participated in by great beauty from this and other towns, promises to be a brilliant one and is looked forward to with much interest.

GOSSIP OF PEOPLE.

Mrs. A. S. Huske, with Captain and Mrs. Ray and little Donald, left yesterday for the Exposition.

Many of those who left Fayetteville for Atlanta last week have returned.

Misses Maggie and Alice Pemberton will go to Florida from the Exposition.

We are glad to hear that Miss Lilly Slocomb is much better.

Dr. Lilly, Mr. J. C. Haigh and Mr. E. J. Lilly returned Monday from Harnett county, after spending a few days very pleasantly as well as profitably. They represented the Bank of Fayetteville in the McLean suit, and we are glad to state that they won the case.

Mr. John D. MacRae, of the University of Nashville, is in Atlanta this week.

Mrs. T. D. Haigh and Miss Harriet, spent a few days in Raleigh last week.

Mr. A. A. Marshal's friends are glad to note a favorable change in his condition.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—Gentlemen Boarders. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to MRS. G. H. INGRAM.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

FOR SALE.

Bedroom Furniture—Black Walnut.

Walnut Bedstead with Mattresses, &c.; Lounge, Washstand; Chairs, one Rocker; Marble Slab Table; first class China Toilet Set with Tins; Towel Rack. All for sale cheap upon application at the 12-5-4t OBSERVER OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Co operative Cotton Factory are hereby notified that Mr. C. W. Bidgood has been appointed Secretary and has qualified by giving bond, and will proceed at once to collect the first weekly assessment. Please respond promptly when called upon.

W. S. COOK,
Dec. 4, 1895. Chm'n Board Directors.

LAND SALE

—INCLUDING—

Valuable Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands FOR SALE.

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Monday, January 6, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

A Cotton Ginnery complete—including a 45 saw Van Winkle Gin, Feeder and Condenser, nearly new, Press, Shafting, and 8 horse Engine and Boiler.

In Seventy-First Township.—The Lanneau land, 569 acres

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.

561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.

120 acres near Raynor's Mill.

25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others.

1,109 acres on Little Rockfish, known as the McLauchlin land.

640 acres near above, known as Ray land.

The Effie McFadyen land, 1,761 acres near Lower Little River, and 500 acres known as Effie McFadyen's dower land, including residence.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township. Draughon land, 564 acres

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.
For Rent.
Meeting.
Bank Sale.
Land Sale.
For Sale.
Momaja Coffee.
Hardware, &c.
Scientific Optician.
Carolina Baking Powder on Top!
Assignee—Public Auction.
J. W. Harper's Nelson County Whisky.

Sea Island cotton was selling yesterday at 7½ cents.

The Harnett county jury, in the case of Hugh McLean against the bank of Fayetteville, returned a verdict in favor of the bank.

There will be the usual monthly meeting of the Woman's Monument Association at the Parlors of the Hotel LaFayette, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst.

Work on the Hoit cotton factory is progressing rapidly. Over 175,000 brick have already been laid. The C. F. & Y. V. railroad to the factory is almost completed. The little army of men are under the direction of Mr. Lane, a well-known contractor.

A few days ago Capt. Kingsbury gave a certain sum of money to a charitable undertaking. That very night his neighbor brought to him a gold masonic badge which he had lost 20 years ago and which he had at last found. The Captain is sure that the two circumstances bear the relation of cause and effect. At any rate, the Captain's example is worth following.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly in this city. The streets looked deserted at noon except when the churches let out. Hundreds went hunting, and many spent a great sport.

Messrs. Henry Pemberton and Bailey Cross, two of the best shots in the county, bagged forty-two partridges between them, which was doing remarkably well considering the number of people hunting.

On Tuesday night the 3rd inst., Cumberland Lodge No 5, K. of P., elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: W. McNeill, P. C.; H. L. Cook, C. C.; S. R. Huske, V. C.; J. A. D. Boone, P.; S. R. Norfleet, M. of W.; W. H. Spears, M. at A.; J. C. Vann, K. of R. and S.; Q. K. Nimocks, M. of E.; H. O. Sedberry, M. of F.; F. Amos, I. G., and R. W. Evans, O. G.

It is intended by the Lodge to have a public installment of officers on the first Tuesday night in January, at which time it is expected that a Knight from abroad will deliver an address on the subject of Pythianism.

The Co-operative Cotton Factory.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Market House Monday night in the interest of the co operative cotton mill. Chas. Haigh was called to the chair. The committee who had solicited subscriptions to the co operative cotton factory reported 900 shares at $50 each as having been subscribed. After discussion a temporary organization was gone into with the following gentlemen elected as directors: W. S. Cook, G. E. Ijams, J. A. McLaughlin, E. A. Poe, B. R. Huske, I. W. Clark, A. Broadfoot, Chas Haigh, H. W. Lilly. This board was instructed to proceed with the collections for December, and to prepare and submit by-laws and report at a meeting to be held in January for permanent organization.

The directors met and elected W. S. Cook as chairman, and C. W. Bidgood as secretary, and the secretary was instructed to proceed at once with the collection of the weekly payments.

A Pinky Girl.

Last Saturday night, Miss Altona Maultsby, daughter of Township Constable W. Maultsby, who lives on the corner of Person and Maultsby streets, saw a colored man attempting to raise a window. Instead of screaming and running away she deliberately took a pistol from the mantelpiece and fired point blank at the scoundrel. The negro dodged in time to escape the ball and made his escape. Mr. Maultsby has a great deal of trouble with his children, all younger than Miss Altona, being left by themselves. She, however, seems able to take good care of them all.

A Sad Death.

Mr. D. A. C. Benning, a prominent citizen of this county, was found dead in a cave on the banks of the Cape Fear near his home in Wade last Saturday morning. He became delirious Friday night and imagined that some one wanted to kill him. He armed himself with two large knives and, defying anyone to interfere with him, went out of the house. His mother pleaded with him in vain. She sent a negro man to follow him, but the man soon returned saying that he had lost him. At daylight a searching party found him, and he had been dead apparently for several hours.

Marriage in Colored High Life.

Thomas H. McNeill, of the well-known firm of J. R. McNeill & Son, was married last night to Lizzie Montgomery Christmas, daughter of Guilford Christmas, who was a faithful servant for Col. W. J. Green during the war, and is still in his employ. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hooks at St. Joseph's (colored) Episcopal church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A number of white people witnessed the ceremony.

A Unique Still.

Deputy Collector Troy captured Sunday night about eight miles from this city a very old still. It consisted of an iron pot with a gum log for a cap and looked as if had been in use for many years.

The County Commissioners' Court.

The County Commissioners met Monday in regularly monthly session with the full board present as follows: J. M. Lamb, W. Doug. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. T. Sinclair and Morris Hall.

On motion, Adolphus Ray and W. G. Draughon were relieved of poll tax, and J. W. Fleming was relieved of double tax.

The tax lists were corrected as to the following persons: Mrs. Jno. Shaw, E. J. Campbell, H. B. Howard, J. M. Jones; also that the W. & W. Railroad Co. be relieved of double tax.

On motion, it was ordered that the following persons be sent to the Home of the Aged and Infirm: Archie McNeill and Celia Ann Malloy.

J. M. Lamb and Alex. Leslie were ordered to procure clothing for the poor.

The reports of Treasurer J. B. Troy and Sheriff McD. Geddie, were read, and ordered filed.

J. B. Smith, ex-Sheriff, reported to the Board, and was allowed one month in which to settle his account. He was authorized to collect the taxes due from those whose lands had been sold for taxes and heretofore bought in by the county.

J. M. Lamb, E. A. Poe and A. A. McKethan, Jr., were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's books for the year 1895.

The several bonds of the county officers were examined by the Commissioners as required by law, chap. 270, sec. 4, acts 1895, and they did not find that the security of any of the said bonds had been impaired or had become insufficient for any cause, and the bonds were declared satisfactory.

The Board then adjourned to meet Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY.

The Board met as per adjournment, all the Commissioners being present.

On motion, it was ordered that the sheriff be allowed only 25 cents per day for the feeding of prisoners in jail instead of 30 cents as heretofore charged.

A Finance Committee, consisting of J. M. Lamb, J. H. Smith and N. W. Ray, was appointed to act with Jno. R. Troy, Treasurer, in disposing of any surplus funds now on hand belonging to the county.

Alex. McNeill, Register of Deeds, exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for $35.25 for marriage license for the months of October and November.

List of Jurors.

Following is the list of jurors drawn for January term, 1896:

G. A. Burns, Jno. A. Wright, J. A. McRae, S. G. Edwards, L. Patterson, J. H. Currie, J. A. McIntyre, W. B. Johnson, D. J. Cain, A. B. Burney, W. P. Wemyss, Ruffin Strickland, Dougald McPhail, J. A. Cashwell, J. E. Herbert, D. R. Darroch, K. A. Raynor, J. M. Burton, Nathan Dunn, W. H. Leavy, S. C. Ayer, G. M. Starling, J. A. D. Boon, Dickson McLeran, D. D. Williford, J. K. Gregory, Frank Hair, G. W. Lawrence, J. M. Lamb, Jno. Nichols, J. T. Townsend, Jno. B. Wemyss, D. N. Newton, W. R. McNeill, Jno. L. Smith, J. M. Jones.

Fine Church Music—A Worthy Enterprise.

That was delightful music which those who attended the Catholic Church heard last Sunday, as rendered by Professor Weber and his two sons. The organ is not large, but large enough for the church, and sweet toned. After several years' disuse, because out of repair, it is now as good as new under the skillful hands of Professor Weber, who, with his sons, have become residents of our city. They have established a work shop here for, "factory work." No doubt they will attract much business from other towns accessible to this centre.

Speaking of Gorton's Minstrels which will apper here December 14th, the Raleigh News and Observer says:

"It is the best ministrel troupe that has been seen in this city in the past year. The gags were all crisp, new and sparkling, and kept the audience in an uproar. Their magnificent band is in itself equal to an ordinary band."

During the last two years Gorton's Minstrels have played at every point of consequence in Manitoba, Puget Sound, British Columbia and the entire Pacific Coast and northwestern portion of America. They have just returned from a phenomenally successful tour of the West Indies. Gorton undoubtedly covers more country, both native and foreign, than any other five minstrel companies combined.

People and their Movements.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Townsend left Monday for the Exposition.

Miss Chrisie Black, of Wilmington, is visiting friends in this city.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose and Mr. Chas. Rose are visiting the Exposition.

Miss Mattie Sadberry, after a pleasant week in Atlanta, has returned home.

We are glad to see Capt. J. C. Huske out after several months severe sickness.

Misses Annie and Jean Evans, of Sherwood, left Tuesday for the Atlanta Exposition.

Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast and Herbert Lutterloh were among those who went to Atlanta last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Ray and son and Mrs. A. S. Huske left Tuesday night for the Atlanta Exposition.

Miss Maggie Whitehead, who has been visiting friends in Durham, is now visiting the Atlanta Exposition.

Misses Nannie Black and Bertie McGeachy, of St. Paul's, are visiting Mrs. McGeachy on Person street.

Major Jno. B. Broadfoot, chairman of the Board of Peninentiary Directors, has been spending a few days in Raleigh on business.

Mr. J. P. Thames, has accepted a position in the commission house of Barrentine & Turlington, of Baltimore, Md., and left for that city on Monday.

Congressman J. G. Shaw left last week for Washington. He was accompanied by his wife and child, who will probably spend the winter at the capital.

Messrs. Leon Brandt and Charles Rankin saw the great football game between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia at Richmond Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Crane, of Maryland, a brilliant woman and possessing rare accomplishments and conversational powers, is a guest at Tokay, the residence of her kinsman, Col. Green.

Mr. W. D. McNeill has moved from Fayetteville to Readsboro, Vt., where he has the position of Master Mechanic in the shops of the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington R. R.

Capt. Henry L. Murphy was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday, and leaves today for Holly Springs, Miss., to take charge of the discipline and military of St. Thomas Hall.

We are glad to see Mr. Alex. Leslie out again. It will be remembered that Mr. Leslie fractured both his wrists and was otherwise injured by a fall from the roof of his house some weeks ago.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

Mayor Cook Replies.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—While I have no desire to engage in a newspaper controversy, and do not expect to, if it can be avoided, yet for fear that our silence as to the complaints made by "Little Tax Payer" and "Small Fry," may be misconstrued, I simply wish to say that the writer heartily joins "Little Tax Payer" in the demand for *more* and *better lights* for our streets, and he has never ceased to work for that end, and he hopes the day is not far distant when our streets shall be well lighted, as a proposition is now pending for a franchise for an Electric Light Plant, which I have no doubt will be granted. Now as to light as to how the city government is conducted, I wish to say the records of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen are always open to the inspection of any citizen desiring to examine them, and I will gladly and politely give any information desired, and the only reason the *financial* statement has not been published more frequently, is because of the *cost*, and certainly from no desire to *cover* up any act or transaction of the Board of Aldermen, as they believe and feel that they are doing nothing that will not bear the closest scrutiny.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the Second Monday of every month at 7 P. M., and they are always glad to welcome any gentleman that may wish to attend. While it is true they hold their meetings in the private office of the "Mayor," it is done simply and solely because his office is more comfortable than the "Town Hall," and the *rent* is the same for both places, and the Mayor will at any time furnish the office, light and fuel to any gentleman that wishes it, especially if they want it for the purpose of advancing the interests of this community.

"Little Tax Payer" seems to think the funding of the debt is a very *small* matter and very *insignificant* compared to some other matters that really are *insignificant*, but I must confess that the proper settlement of the debt is of a great moment to all tax payers, and speaks *well* for the present City management when they have been enabled to save $700 per annum in the interest account, as the old bonds bear 7 per cent, whereas the new bonds have been placed at *par*, and only draw 5 per cent interest, and it will bring $35,000 of outside capital to our town, as the bonds have all been placed in Northern markets.

Now as to *cart hire*, the cost of this very necessary expense, I will say it is an *annual expense* of about $400, and this amount is distributed among several owners of cart's.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have said more than I intended to, but I wish to say to Little Tax Payer and Small Fry, and through them to all of our citizens, that it will give me pleasure to answer in as *polite* a way as I know how, any and every inquiry made as to the management of city affairs.

Now I hope that "Little Tax Payer" and "Small Fry" were at the large and enthusiastic meeting held in the Town Hall on Monday night last, when an enterprise was launched, which I believe is but the fore runner of many more such enterprises that will give work and labor to our carpenters and other classes of labor, and will inspire our people with renewed zeal, and cause them to encourage and foster every enterprise that tends to the upbuilding of our city. We are on the up grade, and I think a bright future is in store for us, if we will stop *grumbling* and complaining, and take advantage of the wave of progress that is now upon us.

Now I trust that if "Little Tax Payer" and "Small Fry" have any further communications for publication that they will have the courage to sign their true names.

W. S. COOK, Mayor.

Vance Day in the Public Schools

Raleigh News and Observer, Dec. 3.]

* * The Raleigh schools will observe the day [Tuesday, December 10th] with appropriate celebration. Occasion will be made to teach the children about Vance, and each one will be asked to contribute something, however small, to erect a monument to this greatest North Carolinian. It is a privilege for each child to take part in this patriotic enterprise. It is hoped that every school in the State will observe the day in this manner. It is a good opportunity for others than school children to help this cause.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Hood's Cures.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not had headache since I began its use, although I formerly suffered with it a great deal. I have also used Hood's Sarsaparilla for impure blood with great benefit."

MAMIE LONG,
Hope Mills, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS cures sick headache, biliousness.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

We all know that any tired muscle can be restored by rest. Your stomach is a muscle. Dyspepsia is its manner of saying "I am tired. Give me rest." To rest the stomach you must do its work outside of the body.

This is the Shaker's method of curing indigestion, and its success is best attested by the fact that these people are practically free from what is without doubt the most prevalent of all diseases. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains digested food which is promptly absorbed without taxing the tired digestive organs, but it is likewise an aid to the digestion of other foods in the stomach. A 10 cent trial bottle will convince you of its merit, and these you can obtain through all druggists.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

For insomnia, sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria and all forms of nervous exhaustion and debility, there is but one remedy, Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery works directly upon the nerve centres and never fails to cure. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Frank E. White, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: Have used two boxes of your Pile Cure and must say it has done wonders for me. I would not know I ever had the Piles only when I stoop low. The itching is all gone. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S
Great Store on Hay Street.

OUR BUYER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT AND WE HAVE ADDED A

COMPLETE CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fish and Oyster Sets, and everything in China and Fine Glassware.

A COMPLETE LINE OF LAMPS.

WE ARE HANDLING THE CELEBRATED A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S NEW YORK

High-Class Art Pottery and Egyptian Goods.

IT IS A TREAT TO SEE THESE GOODS.

DRESS STUFFS and HIGH-CLASS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COME TO SEE US.

FRANK THORNTON.

Christmas! Christmas!! Christmas!!!

—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF—

Plush and Willow Rockers, China Closets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Cabinets, Etc.

ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT PRESENT. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE HAVE EN-ROUTE A NICE LINE OF

PICTURES AND EASELS.

Also a full line of Smyrna Rugs, which will be sold cheap.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Opera House!

GORTON'S
—Famous New Orleans—
MINSTRELS.

Embracing a Coterie of High Class Artists (all White men) in an Entire New Program of

Refined Minstrelsy,

Under the Direction of Charles H. Larkin.

Traveling by special private parlor car service representing an expense of over $20,000.

Special engagement of
Welby, Pearl and Keyes, "Hank" Goodman, Harry Meyrick, DeWitt Cooke, Fred Alberts.
FAMOUS MINSTREL SPECIALISTS.
Gorton's Famed Orchestra.
Free Open Air, Gold Band Concert.
RESERVED SEATS ON SALE AT McDUFFIE'S.

12-5-95 2t

J. W. MURCHISON

HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

The country is flooded with cheap, doctored compounds, sold as whisky, and consumers cannot be too careful to demand a brand that they can rely upon.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County, Ky., Whisky, is a standard brand guaranteed absolutely pure by the distillers.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR RENT.

House on Russell street, known as the Atkinson House. Everything in first-class condition. Apply to

E. L. CLARK.

PROF. S. B. NYE,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

IN TOWN.

Prof. S. B. Nye, the Expert Optician of New York City, who has been in Fayetteville many times the past twenty years is again in town; has his office at the LAFAYETTE, ROOM 1, where he is prepared to accept all cases of defects of the eye. After a thorough examination, he prepares and makes at his office the most peculiar Glasses required.

Many citizens of Fayetteville can testify as to Prof. Nye's skill and reliability. Those who are afflicted with chronic headache, overtaxed and weak eyes, often the result of astigmatic trouble, find entire relief and positive cure.

Preliminary examination, (conducted with the finest Instruments in the United States), no charge. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Respectfully,

PROF. S. B. NYE,
Hotel LaFayette.

MEETING.

All interested will attend the meeting to be held at the Court House on Wednesday, December 11th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Cumberland County branch of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association of North Carolina.

E. P. HANCOCK, Agent.

Carolina Baking Powder on Top!

THE F. A. GENTH CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
Established 1851.
103 S. Third Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, '95
H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—A sample of Carolina Baking Powder was examined by me and found to contain
Available Carbonic Acid.....13 20 per ct.
which in leavening power equals 178 5 cubic inches of gas at 212 degrees Fahrenheit for every ounce of powder.

Yours very respectfully,
F. A. GENTH, JR.,
Late Professor in Analytical Chemistry, University of Penn.

The following are percentages of other standard powders as taken from the latest official report of the U. S. Government Chemist:

Royal—Available Carbonic Acid.....				12.74
Cleveland—	"	"	"	12 58
Sea Foam—	"	"	"	8.03
Dr. Price's—	"	"	"	11.13

Of all the numerous cheap alum powders examined the highest percentage obtained was about 7.

The above establishes the superiority of the Carolina Powder, and yet the price for half-pound cans is only 20 cents.

H. R. HORNE,
Manufacturer.

MOMAJA COFFEE.

And the best is none too good for our patrons.

THE ABOVE MAY WELL BE SAID OF

THE CHOICE GOODS

WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FOR

The Fayetteville Grocer.

OUR OYSTERS AND CRACKERS

ARE OF THE BEST.

YOU SHOULD GIVE THEM A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

ROYSTER AND TENNY'S

BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES ARE FRESH AND YOU KNOW FINE.

FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

Nuts in Wholesale Lots, Price Rock Bottom.

A. S. HUSKE.

BANK SALE.

The remaining assets of The People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., as described below will be sold at Public Sale at the Bank Building on Hay street, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of January, 1896.

This is an adjourned sale from June, 1895.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.

SCHEDULE C.—REAL ESTATE.

Piece No. 1—210 acres of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from Wm G. LeDuc, commissioner to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 6, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 208, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 2—Two hundred and ten acres of land on head waters of Beaver Creek, in Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from J. B. Starr and wife, Sophia J., to W. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., and dated November 7th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 155, in office of Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 3—Four acres of land, a steamboat landing on Cape Fear river, in Bladen county, N. C., adjoining lands of Jonathan Melvin, John Grimes and Henry Allen, and twenty-five acres in same county lying on west side of Calvin branch, known as part of Cain tract, and all lying in Bladen county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from James W. King and wife, Emily F., and W. D. Gaster, agent, to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated February 20th, 1893, and recorded in book N, pages 67 and 68, office Register of Deeds of Bladen county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 4—Seventy acres of land in Carver's Creek township, Cumberland county, N. C., part of Jacob Giles' land, more particularly described in deed from R. P. Buxton and J. G. Shaw, commissioners to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated June 6th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 25, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 5—House and lot in Campbellton, Cumberland county, N. C., the residence of the late L. P. Straughn, and known as the tobacco warehouse lot, more particularly described in deed from John R. McNeill and wife, Ida M., to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated Jan. 1st, 1891, recorded in book P, No. 4, page 450, office of Register of deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made. This property is sold subject to widow dower.

Piece No. 6—Three tracts of land in Campbellton, Cumberland county, N. C., containing twenty and ¼ (20¼) acres more particularly described in deed from J. B. Starr and Joseph Atkins to W. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated July 12th, 1892, and recorded in book S, No. 4, page 631, office Register of Deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 7—Three tracts of land in Franklin county, N. C., aggregating four hundred and forty-two and one half acres. First tract known as the Sallie Moore place (land), containing 348 acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. Green, M. C. Holmes and W. Weathers, and the other two tracts containing fifty-four and forty and one half acres, and adjoining the first tract, said three tracts of land more particularly described in a deed from Thos. H Sutton, commissioner to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated February 5th, 1894, and recorded in book 95, page 563, office Register of Deeds of said Franklin county, and said first tract being the same land, an undivided one half of which was conveyed by Joseph B. Starr, assignee of E. F. Moore, to Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver, &c., dated —— and recorded in book —— in same office.

Piece No. 8—Seven hundred acres of land in Seventy-first township, Cumberland county, N. C., on both sides of Rockfish, and between the Morganton and Chicken ponds, and known as the J. S. Bryan land, more particularly described in deed from James P. Robertson and wife, Emily G., to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 23rd, 1895, and recorded in book P, No. 4, page 429, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 9—Banking house, brick building, tin roof, on Hay street, city of Fayetteville, N. C., built especially for bank, containing brick vault with fireproof doors of Herring & Co.'s make.

SCHEDULE F—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF BANK.

1 Herring Safe.
7 Desks.
4 Tables.
13 Chairs.
1 Letter Press.
2 Stoves.
2 Clocks.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Receiver, &c.

Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by Geo. C. Scurlock and Nannie Scurlock his wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V, No. 4, Page 620, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz:

One lot on Hay street, beginning at a stake on the south side of Hay street, being the west corner of Lot No. 6, 210 feet west of Winslow street, thence as the adjoining lot S. 20 W. 150 feet to an alley thirty feet wide, thence N. 70 W. 40 feet, thence N. 20, E. 150 feet to the edge of Hay street, thence as it S. 70 E. 40 feet, to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House Door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, 23rd of December, 1895, at 12 M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville *vs.* J. M. Williams and others, made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayettevill, N. C., on Monday, December 23rd, at 12 o'clock M., the following lands for cash, viz: The "J. Marshall Williams Place" on Buckhead, about four miles southwest of Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plankroad, containing about four hundred acres, with all necessary buildings and improvements thereon.

Also an undivided one-third interest of the said J. Marshall Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly swamp and McKay's creek, adjoining the lands of Smith, Nixon, Blue and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association OF NORTH CAROLINA.

READ THIS, IT MAY BE the MEANS OF SAVING YOUR HOME.

A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF INSURANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FARM PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY

FIRE, WIND or LIGHTNING

It is Insurance at Cost, which Means an Annual Average Cost of About $2.00 per Thousand Dollars Insurance.

HANCOCK BROS.

J. S. C. CARPENTER, GEN'L AGT.,
RALEIGH N. C.

E. P. HANCOCK,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY BRANCH.

11-28-95 4t

THE WEBER Piano and Organ Repairing Company FROM NEW YORK,

offer the residents of Fayetteville and vicinity an opportunity of having their

Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired.

We are fully equipped with all the necessary material to do Factory Jobs, no matter how much out of order the Instrument may be.

All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or no charge made. Call on or address

PROF. R. I. WEBER & SONS,
PIANO REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cleanliness Next to Godliness.

LAUNDRY WORK IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

Special Rates to Families and Hotels.

HAVE YOUR LINEN WASHED LILLY-WHITE AT THE FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

T. W. ALLEN,
11-28-95 4t MANAGER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the Bonds of the late Town of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., which were issued to pay for the subscription of Stock of the Western Railroad Company by said Town, and Refunded January 1st, 1876, who have availed themselves of the privilege given to the holdsrs of the bonds of said Town to compromise the same under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors of the former Town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes," Ratified March 8th, 1883, and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, which bonds will fall due on January 1st, 1896, that said bonds if properly evidenced by an agreement signed by the owner and holder agreeing to the provisions of the Act herein mentioned, will be paid on and after said date upon presentation either at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, N. C., or at the office of Edward C. Jones Co., 80 Broadway, New York City, on or after January 1st, 1896, and Notice is hereby further given that Interest will cease on all such bonds after January 1st, 1896.

Dated November 16th, 1895.

W. S. COOK, Mayor.

11-21-95 4t

P. CENTEMERI & CO.

P. Centemeri & Co. New York Milano Gloves

CELEBRATED KID GLOVES

PERFECTION OF FIT

"ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES BRANDED WITH OUR NAME IN FULL IN LEFT HAND GLOVE"

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

FRANK THORNTON'S.

New Crop Raisins,

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Maccaroni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,

—AND—

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT

—AT—

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

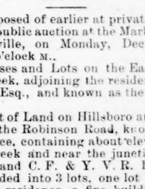
OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

1,000,000 People Wear

W. L. Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED PROCESS. $3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.



$5.00	$3.00
$4.00	$2.50
$3.50	$2.00
$2.50	$1.75
$2.25 For Men	For Boys and Youths

Wear **W. L. Douglas** shoes and **save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair.** All **Styles** and **Widths.** The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of **W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same.** Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. **W. L. Douglas,** BROCKTON, MASS. Sold by

F. W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

We will give an Exhibition of the Buck Stoves and Ranges at our store on

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6th & 7th.

Knowing that there is no superior to these goods we wish every housekeeper in this section to call and see them in operation on the above dates. We will have a range put up and in operation and give a practical test of their merits that we wish everybody to see.

On Saturday, 7th,

we will give a beautiful Child's Range to the little (white) girl under 12 years of age, who makes and bakes the best biscuit on the Buck's Range at our store.

The contest is open to every little girl in this town or section. Competent judges will make the decision

The celebrated brand "Igleheart's Best" Flour, sold by A. S. Huske, Fayetteville, N. C., will be used in the exhibition and contest. Tell your neighbors.

Huske Hardware House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in and near Fayetteville.

If not disposed of earlier at private sale, we will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, December 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.,

Two Houses and Lots on the East side of Blount's Creek, adjoining the residence of W. L. Hawley, Esq., and known as the Kershaw property.

1. A Tract of Land on Hillsboro and Rowan streets and the Robinson Road, known as the Honrine place, containing about seven acres, on Cross Creek and near the junction of the Coast Line and C. F. & Y. V. R. R's. This will be divided into 3 lots, one lot including the Honrine residence, a fine building lot on Hillsboro street, and a small house and good lot on Robinson Road next to creek—sold separately.

2. Also about Ten Acres of Land on Haymount near Fayetteville, known as the Hinsdale Orchard Lot. This will be sold entire or cut up into building lots to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to S. H. MacRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.
JAS. C. MacRAE.
Ex'rs of S. J. Hinsdale.

Nov. 7, 1895—5t

J. J. WHALEY, JEWELER.

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR REPAIRING.

11-14-95 4t

FOR SALE.

ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

Dimensions, inside measurement: 33 inches high, 26 wide, 18 deep; weight 2,000 pounds. As good as new; cost $250; will sell for $150 cash.

Apply to

SACRIFICE.
care Observer Office,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

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LATTA, S. C. Fayetteville, N.

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

Sciatic Rheumatism

For real blood diseases relief can only be obtained by using a real blood remedy. So many people who are sufferers from an obstinate or deep-seated blood disease make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. It is in just such cases which other so-called blood remedies cannot reach that S.S.S. has made some of the most wonderful cures. Rheumatism is one of the most obstinate diseases of the blood, and there are few remedies which have any effect whatever upon it.

Mr. Asa Smith, who resides at Greencastle, Indiana, where he is well known, writes:

"For many years I have suffered from that terrible disease known as Sciatic Rheumatism, which the treatment of many physicians failed to relieve. I have also used nearly every known blood remedy, but they did me no good, as they did not seem to reach my case at all. Possibly my condition and the extent of my sufferings

MR. ASA SMITH.

can be better appreciated when I state that the disease reached a point where it was a matter of utter impossibility for me to take my food, or handle myself in any way, and for several months the nurses were compelled to turn me in bed by use of the sheets.

"This was my condition when S.S.S. was recommended to me, and I must confess that I had little hopes of any medicine benefitting me. I was soon encouraged, however, when after taking three bottles I was able to move my right arm. I continued to take the medicine and before long was able to walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was able to get about as of old.

"I have been hale and hearty now for two years, without any sign of a return of the disease. I will never cease to praise S.S.S., which I regard as the most wonderful blood remedy on earth; it brought me out of a condition of utter helplessness to one of robust health, with a weight of 170 pounds."

S. S. S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. It is guaranteed purely vegetable and forces out the poison permanently. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S. S. S. is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It has made some truly wonderful cures of Cancer, where death seemed the only relief, and we will take pleasure in sending to anyone full particulars of these cures, and also our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Carter, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C. this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHAS. W. BIDGOOD, Administrator.
This 7th day of November, 1895. 6t

Goverment Sale of Whisky and Stills.

By virtue of certain distraint issued by the Collector of the Fourth District, I this day levied upon 15 barrels of Whisky and 3 Copper Stills, the property of W. J. Stewart, which I will sell for taxes, assessment and penalty in front of the Overbaugh House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 12th day of December, at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. W. TROY, Deputy Col.,
For F. M. Simmons, Col.
Nov. 22, 1895—3t

Mexican Mustang Liniment for

Burns,
Cuts and Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

A Great and Growing Sin.

Reidsville Review.]

One of the most prevalent, and at the same time one of the most erving, evils of the age is plagiarism, and it crops out nearly everywhere and in multifarious forms. Sermons are stolen, editorials are stolen and the speeches we read delivered by men of prominence, if not filched bodily are so often the productions of professional speech writers that skeptical people frequently refuse to give the reputed authors credit for them. It is said that entire sermons are appropriated by certain preachers, as if they thought the deception would not be discovered, or if it should be that it is not a violation of the commandment about stealing. The editor was told by a lady recently that she heard a minister in Reidsville (certainly not one living here now) preach one of Talmage's sermons word for word, and she was impressed with the excellence of the man's memory fully as much as she would have been with the merit of the homily, had it been original. The same lady also heard, she says, another ecclesiastic deliver one of Moody's sermons verbatim et literatim et seriatim et punctuatim. A great many others, more wary and secretive, practice literary thievery by incorporating in their own productions the germinal thoughts of others, thus building up the frame-work with material from other minds, and where the fraud is likely to be apparent clothing the ideas in different language from the original. This is indeed, a very numerous class and hard to detect in its pilferings. A very low standard of morality—of the primary principles of right and wrong—exists among such men, be they editors, Congressmen or doctors of divinity, who cannot conceive of the right of property in ideas and who commit thefts of thoughts, thinking such offenses to be mere peccadiloes.

The New Congressmen.

Statesville Landmark.]

Congress meets one week from next Monday for the long session, and while we are interested to know what it will do, this interest is less than that we feel in what the new men from this State will do. Not much may be expected to be heard from the two Senators for both are new men and the traditions of the Senate demand that for a few years after entrance into that body men may be seen and not heard. This is true also in the House, but to a very much less degree. Col. Harry Skinner will certainly be heard during his first term. Wherever he is he is bound to speak. He would as lief be dead as not to speak. Indeed, the greatest hardship he will find in being dead is that he will not be able to speak. And he speaks very well, too. Then there are Mr. Settle—who is about beginning his third term—Mr. Linney and Mr. Pearson. All of them are trained and excellent speakers, and all of them able men. Mr. Pearson is the most accomplished orator of the three. He talks with force and with exceeding grace of manner. So far as speaking capacity goes, and so far as mental capacity is concerned with three of the four Representatives mentioned, the fusionists of the first, fifth, eighth and ninth districts could hardly have done better, if they were to elect Congressmen, than to have elected the four who have been named. We are curious to know what they are going to have to say for themselves, and along with this curiosity there is a sort of assurance—which is comfortable to the Landmark, as a good North Carolinian, that whatever it may be they are not at all likely to make fools of themselves.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver application) from the Atlanta Constitution.

Max O'Rell says he saw very few stupid faces in America. Evidently he didn't see the men who are goldbugs from conviction.

Maybe Governor Oates will be a good silver man in time for the Alabama senatorial election.

Some of the goldbugs are very much disgusted because Morgan and Pugh are preaching democratic doctrine in Alabama.

What will the goldbug democrats do now? Their great leader, John Sherman, is opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks.

The Anti-Crisp movement collapsed as soon as it was exposed to fresh air.

Perhaps the money lenders would be glad to see all the people's money retired.

Around Washington they are wondering why gold goes out. In Ashantee an eclipse of the sun sends everybody to bed.

The Civil Service Humbug Doing its Appointed Work.

Washington correspondent New Berne Journal.]

The civil service came in fashion ten years too soon. Is it not possible, that part of the Democratic "Waterloo" is due to the fact that very few Republicans have yet been turned out of office. Notwithstanding this is supposed to be a Democratic administration, still the Republican party have eight-tenths of all the best offices here at Washington. This remarkable fact has been ascertained since the election by several bright Democrats in each of the departments and then comparing notes. They find that in several large bureaus there is not a Democrat employed. In the Postoffice department, with three exceptions, all the good soft births are held by Republicans. The same condition prevails in the War, State, and Navy Departments.

In the Treasury and Interior departments, Democrats have a better showing, though even in these departments seven out of ten are Republicans. The Disbursing of the Treasury, as well as the Internal Revenue Division, is still in the hands of the Republicans. The names of all the employes with their salaries and politics are to be printed, and it will no doubt create much surprise among "the boys" in the trenches.

America's Frostless Belt.

New York Post.]

What is supposed to be the only frostless belt in the United States lies between the city of Los Angeles and the Pacific ocean. It traverses the foothills of the Cahuenga range and has an elevation of between 200 and 400 feet. In breadth it is perhaps three miles. The waters of the Pacific are visible from it and the proximity of the ocean has of course something to do with banishing frosts. During the winter season this tract produces tomatoes, peas, beans and other tender vegetables, and here the lemon flourishes, a tree that is peculiarly susceptible to cold. Tropical trees may also be cultivated with success, and in connection with this fact it is interesting to know that a part of the favorite territory has been acquired by Los Angeles for park purposes, and it is only a question of time when the city will have the unique distinction of possessing the only tropical park in the United States. Strange to say, only the midway region of the Cahuenga range is free from frost, the lower part of the valley being occasionally visited.

Asia had its name from the Sanskrit word Ashas, signifying "land of the dawn."

Li Hung Chang is said to be the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated at one hundred midon pounds.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"ALL THE MAGAZINES IN ONE."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $2.50.

Aside from these departments, the editorial and contributed features of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are themselves equal in extent to a magazine. The Editor's "Progress of the World" is an invaluable chronicle of the happenings of the thirty days just past, with pictures on every page of the men and women who have made the history of the month.

The Literary World says: "We are deeply impressed from month to month with the value of the 'REVIEW OF REVIEWS,' which is a sort of Eiffel Tower for the survey of the whole field of periodical literature. And yet it has a mind and voice of its own, and speaks out with decision and sense on all public topics of the hour. It is a singular combination of the monthly magazine and the daily newspaper. It is daily in its freshness; it is monthly in its method. It is the world under a field glass."

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

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The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. E. Tillman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment and settlement on or before the 7th day of November, 1896, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Those indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

W. R. TILLMAN, Administrator.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.
This 2nd day of November, 1895. 6t

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

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For particulars apply to MISS LIZZIE MALLETT or H. R. HORNE.

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successor to A. Deaver.

Butcher of Select Cattle,

Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.

WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
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THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and House Trimmings,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9-12-95

COTTON STATES

—AND—

International Exposition

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

—VIA THE—

Seaboard Air Line.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

Upon which no Extra Fare is Charged.

SCHEDULE.	403	41
Leave Fayetteville		4 35 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	12 45 night.	6.13 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	6 41 a. m.	5.09 p. m

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Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches.

No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and is *operated solid from Washington to Atlanta without change.*

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These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via *any* line are landed.

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Fayetteville,	$18.55	$13.60	$9.75
Maxton,	16.80	12.35	8.50
Sanford,	17.65	12.95	9.20

DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

COLUMN A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

COLUMN B.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from Maxton and 20 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

COLUMN D.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 7 days from Maxton and 10 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respects, any Exposition yet held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented. On the terraces are found, among many other attractions, Arab, Chinese and Mexican villages, showing just how those peoples have their "daily walk and conversation."

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 3rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:48 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:40 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:07 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:08 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4:42 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:38 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	9 40	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, General Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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